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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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PER YEAR.....5.00
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WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 10, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27 3/4	28
Honolulu	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		33 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	30 1/2	31
Honolulu	780,000	100	16 1/2	17
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	31	32
Honolulu	500,000	100	24 1/2	25
Kahuku	500,000	20	24 1/2	25
Kamalo Sug. Co. Ltd.	225,000	20		
Kihel Plant. Co. Ltd.	1,050,000	50		
" Paid up	1,500,000	50		
Kipahulu	150,000	100	107 1/2	108
Koloa	300,000	100	17 1/2	18
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		
Maunaloa S. Co. Ass.	400,000	100		
" Paid up	100,000	100		
McBryde S. Co. Ltd.	832,500	20		10
" Paid up	1,650,000	20		14 1/2
Mahika Sugar Co.	200,000	20		
" Paid up	200,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,500,000	100	151 1/2	152
Oonohoe	1,000,000	100		
Ookala	500,000	20	17 1/2	18 1/2
Oloa Sugar Co. Ltd.	812,500	20		
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	14 1/2	15 1/2
Oloahua	150,000	100		
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Papa	750,000	100	210	220
Popekoo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,000,000	100		
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	115 1/2	116
Waialua	800,000	100		
Waikuku	700,000	100	84 1/2	85
Waimanalo	252,000	100	145	146
Waimanalo	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		105
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	110	120
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	105	
Hon. Sp. Tr. & Tel. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	10		60 1/2
Mutual Telephone Co.	139,000	10	18	14
Makaha Col. Co. Ltd.	40,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		105
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		70
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.			90 1/2	100
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.				
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4 1/2 per cent.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 per cent.				
Hon. T. & L. Co.				101
O. R. & L. Co.				102
O. R. & L. Co.				101
Oloa Plant. Co.				101
Oloa Plant. Co.				101

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten Waiatua, \$115.50; 10 Ewa, \$27.75; 12 Oloa, paid up, \$15.12 1/2; 10 Oloa, paid up, \$15.12 1/2; Hawaiian Sugar, \$40; 25 Ookala, \$17.50; 5 Kihel, paid up, \$17.50; 5 Kihel, paid up, \$16.87 1/2. Afternoon Session—One hundred Ookala, \$17.62 1/2.

Between Boards—Three thousand O. R. & L. Co. bonds, \$101.50; 400 Ewa, \$28.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 2, No. 7254—James K. Lota and wife to A. S. Wilcox, portion R. P. 7006, kul. 1063, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$175.

January 3, No. 7253—W. G. Ashley and wife to Geo. B. McClellan, tr. portion of Grant 3499, Thurston avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$17,000.

No. 7251—Ching Ahune, tr. to Peter Kanana, kul. 373 (portion) and one piece land, Nehe, Wailuku, grant 1959, Kamaele, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$310.

No. 7255—Chas. S. Deaky and wife to William G. Irwin, water rights and privileges in Wailuku river, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$11.

January 4, No. 7256—K. Kaaha et al. to Kahue Kaaha, Kaahue Kaaha, Maria Kaaha and Mrs. N. Honoukahi; piece land, Puao, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 7257—K. Sylvia and husband (R. H. Sylvia) to W. F. Frear, tr.; R. P. 1777, Mokuleia, R. P. 24, Kaena, Waiatua, Oahu. Consideration \$325.

January 5, No. 7258—Kokoaliile and wife (Kepa) to Mrs. K. Ohela; R. P. 5076, kul. 523 (interest in), Honouliuli, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$20.

January 5, No. 7259—Kaulahe and husband (V. Ohera) to Lum Ahi; interest in R. P. 5076, kul. 523, Honouliuli, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No. 7257—W. C. Ahi and wife to J. S. Bailey, lot 55, King street tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

No. 7258—J. S. Bailey to Mary E. Betters, lot 55, King street tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500; mortgage \$1,000.

CAPITOL NEWS.

Hawaii's Affairs In Washington City.

THE STATUS OF CHINESE CITIZENS

Chinatown Fire Claims—Nothing For Us in River and Harbor Bill.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—There will be something of a fight before the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the status of the Chinese citizens of Hawaii is accepted by them and the Chinese Government, according to the outlook here. During the absence of the Chinese Minister from the city, Mr. Wu has become one of the most sought-after men in the United States. An authoritative statement as to the steps to be taken by China through him cannot be had, but it has been intimated that there will be a vigorous protest made. As the case now stands it has not reached final settlement by any means, being in that stage according to the utterances of one of the officials of the department as "still under advisement."

This gives interest to the opinion of the Treasury as set forth in the statement of the legal views prepared by Assistant Solicitor F. A. Reeve during the absence of Solicitor O'Connell. This opinion is a long one, coming as the last half of an answer to questions submitted by Commissioner Powderly. After reciting the clause of the organic laws of the Territory of Hawaii which delimit citizenship, the acting Solicitor says:

"This language, standing alone, would seem to confer upon Chinese persons who had become citizens of Hawaii on or before August 12, 1898, the status of citizens of the United States. This would include not only the right to enter and re-enter the Territory of Hawaii at will, but the right to enter the United States proper and exercise here all the rights of citizenship, including the right to vote and to hold office. I am persuaded that it was not the intent of Congress to make citizens of this class of Chinese persons and I assign the following reasons for this conclusion:

First—The convention of 1894 with the Chinese, Article 4, provides that Chinese in the United States shall not have the right to become naturalized, and Section 14 of the act of May, 1882, provides that no state or federal court shall admit as citizens any Chinese persons. It is hardly to be conceived that Congress intended to grant full citizenship to a class of Chinese in a distant land, who, if domiciled in our midst could, under no circumstances, become citizens of the United States."

The second reason assigned is that the naturalization laws of this country were extended to Hawaii by the organic act as a whole, and consequently it is not to be supposed that Congress meant to naturalize by wholesale as citizens Chinese who subsequent to the operation of this organic act could not become citizens.

The third reason is that by the provision of the organic act for the issuance of certificates of residence to the Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii, the Congress meant to imply that all laws governing Chinese in this country were in force in Hawaii, and as the time for the taking out of such certificates was at an end its extension for one year from the date of the operation of the organic law was necessary to prevent hardship to the Chinese residents. In elaborating this point the Solicitor goes into the relations of this Government with the Chinese within its boundaries, calling attention to the fact that this race alone of all on the face of the globe is denied the rights of citizenship here, not only when the persons come from their own land but in case they come to this country from any other land. Nehe, Wailuku, grant 1959, Kamaele, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$310.

Attention is called to the apparent conflict of sections 4 and 101 of the organic act and the opinion given that it was the intention of Congress to make the exclusion laws of this country apply to Chinese in Hawaii whether they had obtained their citizenship during the life of the republic or at an earlier period.

It is a safe prediction to make that any action which may be found necessary to take under this decision will be watched here with more than ordinary interest. The Geary exclusion law will cease in its present operation June 30th, 1902. Already there has been discussion of its working and of the means which will be taken for its re-enactment. The bill in a slightly modified form will be introduced at this session of Congress by Kahn of California, but he knows that this matter should go over until the Fifty-seventh

(Continued on Page 4.)

DEATH, THE HACKMAN.



WHEN HONOLULU READ yesterday morning in the Advertiser that eight lepers had been taken in two public hacks from the police station to the Kahlili Receiving Station on Wednesday evening, and that a trusted employee of the Board of Health was responsible for thus exposing the City to the dread disease, there was alarm and disgust expressed on every side.

David Naholewa, the Board of Health agent, who has charge of the transfer of the lepers, confessed to Executive Officer Pratt of the Board that he had not even tried to get a wagon for the transportation of the lepers, but had deliberately put them in two hacks from stand 84—Nos. 217 and 78, driven by Abraham Kekai and one Vierra respectively—and had dispatched the patients to the receiving station without even a guard.

Naholewa, in whom the Board has put implicit confidence, did not even send a man to see that the lepers were delivered at Kahlili, but returned hastily to his pleasures after seeing the hacks leave the police station.

When Naholewa was taken to task by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and got scared, he called up Dr. Pratt, his "boss," and told him about his use of the hacks.

Pratt rebuked him over the telephone and asked him if he had gone to the Board's stables to get the wagon bought by the Board for this service and the keep of which is paid for by the property holders.

Pratt says that Naholewa said he had been to the stable and found no one there. But Pratt said yesterday that Naholewa had acknowledged yesterday that he had lied, and had not been to the stable at all.

He was enjoying himself Wednesday night when the night clerk at the police station sent a hack for him with information that the eight lepers who had

come on the Eclipse from Maui were awaiting his coming for transfer to Kahlili. Naholewa rode in the hack to the police station and then, hiring another from the same stand—84—he told the drivers to go to Kahlili.

To the facts that the lepers were contaminating the hacks and that they were practically free to escape from the care of the drivers, Naholewa gave no heed. He was drawing his salary and doing as little as possible to earn it.

If one of the lepers had started to run away on the road to the receiving station the hack drivers could have done nothing to stop him. Each of the drivers would have been busied restraining his other passengers and in the darkness it would have been an easy matter for one of the unfortunates to gain freedom and perhaps preserve it long enough to spread his fearful affliction. The Board of Health is to be investigated by the Board of Health this afternoon. The statements of the hack drivers and of Naholewa have been written out and they will be shown to the members of the Board. It is understood that according to the present outlook Naholewa will be reprimanded and told not to "do it again."

Naholewa pleads that he should not be scolded for taking lepers in public hacks, as it is an old story; that lepers have been driven about in public vehicles since the first vehicle was beached in Honolulu.

He thinks he is being made the scapegoat.

"Why," says this intelligent guardian of the public health, "only a few months ago we carried the lepers in express wagons. Hacks are more convenient."

The two hacks—Nos. 78 and 217—were fumigated by the Board of Health, but David Naholewa, who rode in one of them, was not even touched with the fluid from the purifying squirtgun.

Many people believe he will be whitewashed this afternoon by the Board of Health.

ONE STREET CAR SYSTEM

Tramways and Rapid Transit Lines May Join.

The Advertiser is able to announce that negotiations are under way to consolidate the two street car lines of Honolulu and supply the whole city and its suburbs with a finished trolley system. This is the business which took Messrs. Thurston and Pain to the Coast and which has sent or will send Mr. Pain to London to confer with the syndicate which holds a controlling interest in the Tramway company.

Before Mr. Thurston went to the Coast the Rapid Transit company made the Tramway company a handsome offer for its franchise, its property and its good will. This offer the local stockholders of the Tramway line are in favor of accepting. Decision will be reached by the London interest and if favorable the substantial effects of the consolidation will soon be seen. The pending negotiations will not delay the present work of the Rapid Transit company.

GUARDING THE YOUNG GOULDS

They Are Securely Locked Up at Night and Guarded by Detectives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A late edition of the Evening World contains the following: An intimate friend of Mrs. Edwin Gould told a reporter today that ever since the kidnapping of Millionaire Cudahy's son in Omaha both Mr. and Mrs. Gould have been in constant dread that their two little boys might be stolen.

Every precaution is being taken to protect them from kidnapers. There is never a moment when the Gould children are not guarded by reliable household servants and closely watched day and night by private detectives.

When the two little boys retire at night the nurse double bolts and bars the door on the inside. Edwin Gould then secures the door on the outside with a strong padlock and keeps the key in his possession until morning, when the children come out. This padlock is changed frequently, so duplicate keys cannot be used.

When the children go on the street or in the park with their nurses a private detective follows a short distance behind and does not lose sight of them for an instant. Four private detectives are employed to keep the Gould household under constant surveillance. The elder Gould child is Edwin Gould, Jr. He is a little over 7 years old and is a bright, active boy. His brother, Frank Fisher Gould, is only a baby, not quite 2 years old.

Jeffries' fight with Goh Ruhlin will take place at Cincinnati.

SILVER SCARCE, PANIC COMING

Exports That Bring Mexico to Verge of Financial Crisis.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says: The scarcity of silver in Mexico is so great that many banks in the principal cities of the country are paying 1 per cent interest per month on silver deposits. The continued and unprecedented exportation of Mexican silver dollars to China, the Philippines and the Far East, together with the heavy shipments of silver bullion from Mexico to England and the United States is apparently bringing this country to the verge of a financial crisis. Business men and bankers throughout the country are appealing to President Diaz and Minister of Finance Limantour to have an export duty placed on silver immediately.

The consular representatives of the United States, England, France and Germany in Mexico have called the attention of their respective governments to the financial situation in this country. It is asserted that many banks of issue are short of the silver reserve they are required to have by law, and the moment they are unable to respond to the demands of their customers for silver a general financial panic with distressing results will occur throughout the country.

The schooner Alcaide has been libeled at San Pedro, Cal. Notwithstanding, she tried to leave port, but was restrained by force.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT DAY

The Earl of Hopetoun Sworn In as the Governor General.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 1.—The Earl of Hopetoun was sworn in as the first Governor General of the federated Australian colonies amidst scenes of pageantry such as never before had been attempted in the antipodes. Scores of thousands of people participated in the demonstration. The rejoicing of the commonwealth was intensified by a message from Queen Victoria, sent through the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and which was read by the Earl of Hopetoun as follows:

"The Queen commands me to express through you to the people of Australia Her Majesty's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the commonwealth and her earnest wish that under Divine Providence it may insure increased prosperity and well being to her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia."

First of His Class.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Cadet Edward N. Johnston of Oregon, a member of the first class, appeared before the examining board in the semi-annual examination as first man in all the subjects of his class—engineering, ordnance and gunnery, law and history—an unusual distinction.